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# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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BREADGRAINS (Page 220)

WOOL MOVEMENT (Page 230)

## CONTENTS

Page

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
1952-53 Cotton Exports From Egypt Considerably Above 1952-52.....	236
FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS	
Guatemala's Oilseed Supplies Up in 1953.....	232
Brazilian Exporters of Castor and Babassu Oils to Benefit Under Free-Market Exchange Law.....	233
U.S. Copra-Coconut Oil Imports, Coconut Oil Exports, Decline in 1952.....	233
Paraguay Opens New Tung Oil Plant.....	236
Sudan's Outlook for Cottonseed and Oil Trade Poor.....	238
Antarctic Baleen Whaling to End March 16.....	239
U.S. Peanut and Peanut Oil Exports Drop Sharply.....	240
Mexico Reduces Export Tax on Candelilla Wax.....	241
Indonesia's Copra Exports Up in February.....	242
U.S. Exports of Cottonseed and Cottonseed Oil Up Significantly in 1952.....	242
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS	
New Grade Specifications for Swiss Fruits.....	227
British Apple and Pear Marketing Scheme.....	227
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
Review of 1952 World Breadgrain Crop.....	220
Hungary's Crop Prospects Unsatisfactory.....	225
Fall-Sown Grain Acreage in Yugoslavia Slightly Smaller....	228
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
Increase in Wool Movement From Southern Hemisphere.....	230
Canadian Cattle Numbers Increase in 1952.....	242
TOBACCO	
U.S. Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco Lower in 1952.....	228
U.S. Exports of Manufactured Tobacco Products.....	244
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
U.S. Spice Imports in 1952.....	225



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

## L A T E   N E W S

The 1952-53 cotton crop in the northern part of the Belgian Congo (area north of the equator) has been adversely affected by heavy rains. It now appears that this year's production will approximate 88,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with an earlier estimate of 123,000 bales. The quality of the crop has also been reduced.

On February 11, 1953, the Government of Ecuador decreed that 8,500 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton might be imported by the Association of Textile Manufacturers free from consular fees, customs duties, and all other customs levies except port assessments. This Association, according to the decree, is also buying the local crop at prices fixed by the Ministry of Economy.

It has been reported that unusually large numbers of worm larvae of Sacades pyarlis have been observed in the States of Yaracuy, Cojedes, and Portuguesa in Venezuela. These worms may cause severe damage to the 1953-54 cotton crop and it is being recommended that cotton plantings be made somewhat earlier than usual so that the harvest will be finished before the last seasonal appearance of the worms. Cotton is normally planted in Venezuela during June or July.

The 1952-53 cotton acreage in Mozambique (planted mostly during the latter part of 1952) is unofficially estimated at about 650,000 acres, a reduction of 30,000 acres from 1951-52. It now appears that the current crop may approximate 150,000 bales (500 pounds gross), assuming average weather during the remainder of the season, compared with 140,000 bales in 1951-52.

A barter agreement, consummated on March 10, 1953, provides for the exchange of 82,500 bales (500 pounds gross) of Egyptian cotton for 115,000 tons (90,000 tons Soviet, 15,000 tons Bulgarian, and 10,000 tons Polish) of wheat. Presumably, these countries will receive Egyptian cotton in about the same proportion as they provide wheat for shipment to Egypt.

**FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS**

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## REVIEW OF 1952 WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP

World breadgrain production in 1952 was about 264 million short tons, according to the latest estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is about 3 million tons above the previous estimate and 23 million tons larger than the 1951 production. The current estimate for breadgrains (wheat and rye) is the largest of record, exceeding the previous high outturn in 1938-39 by 6 percent. Principal revisions from the previous estimate are for Argentina and Australia, harvest returns from both countries having exceeded earlier forecasts. See Foreign Crops and Markets December 15, 1952.

The increase brings the world wheat estimate to 7,320 million bushels, 85 million bushels more than the previous estimate. This is 840 million bushels larger than the 1951 production and 1,295 million bushels above the prewar average (1935-39). A large part of the increase over the prewar level is in North America, with production in both Canada and the United States showing a sharp increase over that period. In addition to the large increase in North America, the 1952 harvest was moderately above the prewar level in all other continents. Increases over the 1951 crop were also general, and especially marked in the principal exporting countries.

Wheat supplies at the beginning of the crop year, July 1, in the United States were 1,545 million bushels, an increase of about 170 million bushels compared with beginning supply July 1, 1951. Domestic requirements are not significantly different from the 678 million bushels of the preceding year. Canada's wheat supply August 1, the beginning of the current year was 900 million bushels, compared with some 740 million a year earlier. Domestic requirements are currently estimated to be about 160 million bushels, 13 million below those of 1951-52. Most of the 1952 harvest was very high grade wheat, in contrast with the high proportion of low grade grain from the production of the past 2 seasons.

Argentina's excess over domestic requirements for the current season is now indicated to be about 160 million bushels. This is in sharp contrast with the situation last year, when the total supply was only about 85 million bushels to carry the country through 1952, putting the country, for the first time, on a net import basis. The supply in Australia is estimated about 25 million bushels larger than for the previous year and provides about 95 million bushels available for export. This would cover the country's quota of 89 million bushels under the International Wheat Agreement. Supplies last season were low, and the quota was reduced to 72 million bushels for the 1951-52 wheat agreement year.

In North America the current wheat estimate of 1,997 million bushels is the largest of record, with a record crop in Canada and a United States crop the third largest of record. The 1952 production was 29 percent larger than the 1951 total and 84 percent larger than the prewar average. Rye production was 40 million bushels compared with 39 million in 1951 and 54 million for 1935-39. A larger Canadian crop offset a reduction in the United States.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1955-59 annual 1950-52/1

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1952 4/	1950	1951	1952 4/	1950
North America									
Canada	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1935-39	1945-49	1935-39	1945-49
Mexico	25,595	24,717	27,021	25,254	25,995	12.2	14.8	17.1	21.9
United States	1,244	1,244	1,591	1,688	1,720	11.5	12.5	9.5	10.1
Estimated total 2/	57,293	72,024	61,620	61,492	70,585	13.2	16.9	16.5	16.0
84,170	97,030	90,280	88,470	98,370	-	-	-	-	11,086,000
Europe									
Austria	630	528	585	560	590	25.3	20.5	25.6	28.2
Belgium	394	371	429	391	405	40.3	39.7	46.9	48.3
Denmark	319	175	210	200	185	45.4	49.7	51.9	50.2
Finland	230	420	480	-	22.5	21.3	23.3	19.8	-
France	12,560	10,354	11,150	10,900	11,000	22.8	23.0	25.4	24.3
Western Germany	6/	2,785	2,283	2,500	2,650	33.2	32.0	38.4	42.5
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,142	2,357	2,382	14.0	12.9	14.6	14.5
Ireland	225	561	375	290	275	34.2	31.6	32.8	34.9
Italy	12,577	11,421	12,100	12,125	12,000	22.1	19.3	23.6	21.4
Luxembourg	47	32	44	42	43	25.9	25.0	29.3	30.0
Netherlands	333	262	225	186	203	45.7	42.4	48.1	53.3
Norway	80	91	78	60	51	29.9	32.2	32.0	25.0
Portugal	1,720	1,661	1,720	1,663	1,711	10.7	8.5	12.2	11.9
Spain	11,253	9,640	10,070	10,380	10,625	14.0	12.1	12.4	16.9
Sweden	760	749	838	810	821	31.0	32.5	22.8	35.0
Switzerland	183	223	216	219	226	33.1	35.0	38.7	36.3
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,479	2,131	2,030	33.8	36.1	39.2	42.4
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	-	-	18.1	-	-	-
Estimated total 2/	53,283	47,580	50,700	50,460	50,930	-	-	-	11,126,000
Other Europe, estimated total 3/	21,370	18,520	20,160	20,410	20,720	-	-	-	21,133,000
Estimated total, all Europe 2/	74,890	66,110	70,860	71,170	71,340	-	-	-	392,000
J.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	104,000	82,200	107,000	-	-	11.9	10.7	10.4	1,110,000
						-	-	-	1,240,000
						-	-	-	883,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of offices research, or other information. Present estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,  
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-52 <sup>1/</sup>

Continent and country	Acreage 2/		Yield per acre 3/		Production	
	Averages		Averages		Averages	
	1935-39	1945-49	1950	1951	1950	1951
	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : bushels	1,000 : bushels
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Canada	816: 3,699:	1,129: 1,810:	1,168: 1,720:	1,127: 1,710:	1,257: 1,385:	11.3: 12.1:
United States						
Total	4,515:	2,939:	2,898:	2,837:	2,642:	-
<u>EUROPE</u>						
Austria	881:	616:	652:	642:	64.2:	23.4:
Belgium	401:	259:	220:	202:	199:	37.4:
Denmark	254:	379:	382:	295:	34.2:	42.9:
Finland	500:	376:	375:	345:	320:	21.2:
France	1,633:	1,245:	1,170:	1,100:	18.6:	17.2:
Western Germany	3,480:	3,370:	3,325:	3,340:	29.2:	35.3:
Greece	163:	130:	135:	159:	13.8:	12.8:
Italy	266:	253:	250:	245:	23.5:	21.8:
Luxembourg	18:	15:	17:	17:	25.7:	26.3:
Netherlands	560:	492:	433:	410:	45.5:	36.4:
Norway	13:	4:	3:	2:	31.2:	32.8:
Portugal	620:	645:	655:	650:	8.9:	8.5:
Spain	6/ 1,415:	1,225:	1,540:	1,522:	6/ 13.6:	11.1:
Sweden	470:	363:	313:	242:	31.6:	28.4:
Switzerland	38:	32:	40:	39:	33.2:	33.9:
United Kingdom	16:	59:	71:	54:	56:	24.9:
Yugoslavia	63:	-	-	-	-	12.4:
Estimated total 7/	12,030:	10,440:	10,320:	9,980:	10,040:	-
Other Europe, estimated total 8/	21,630:	17,360:	19,060:	19,190:	18,990:	-
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	23,660:	27,890:	29,380:	29,170:	29,030:	-
<u>U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)</u>	60,800:	72,300:	74,000:	-	-	-
<u>ASIA</u>						
Turkey	929:	1,017:	1,205:	1,275:	1,450:	15.2:
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina	1,078:	1,561:	2,433:	400:	4,500:	9.1:
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Union of South Africa	117:	197:	-	-	5/ 6.8:	4.9:
Estimated world total 7/	101,260:	106,050:	110,380:	104,120:	107,060:	-
						-

<sup>1/</sup> Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1952 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which began late in 1952 and ended early in 1953. <sup>2/</sup> Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. <sup>3/</sup> Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. <sup>4/</sup> Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. <sup>5/</sup> Average of less than 5 years. <sup>6/</sup> Figure for 1935 only. <sup>7/</sup> Estimated to total, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. <sup>8/</sup> Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Wheat production in Europe is still estimated at 1,650 million bushels. This is about 4 percent above the good outturn in 1951. Increases are widespread throughout western Europe, but the bulk of the increase is in France and Italy. In Eastern Europe, however, some decline from the good 1951 harvest is indicated. Rye production in Europe is estimated at 670 million bushels. This is slightly less than in 1951 and is well below average, mainly because of reduced acreage.

Breadgrain production in the Soviet Union appears to have been slightly below that of 1951. Some increase in wheat is estimated, which was, however, more than offset by a smaller rye crop.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated at 1,630 million bushels. This is slightly larger than in 1951 and well above average. A good net increase in acreage is reported largely because of the substantial increase reported in Turkey. That increase, together with good yields, brought production to an all-time high in that country. Rye production in Asia was estimated at 27 million bushels, compared with 25 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 15 million.

Wheat production in Africa is still estimated at the record figure of 175 million bushels. Good crops in French North Africa offset the less favorable outturns in Egypt and the Union of South Africa. Rye production is of no significance in this area.

South America's wheat production of 375 million bushels is the largest of any recent year principally because of the good outturn in Argentina. That crop, now estimated at 285 million bushels, is the largest production since 1940-41. This is somewhat above earlier-season expectations and is in sharp contrast with the small harvest of 77 million bushels reported for the past season. Rye production was at the record level of 50 million bushels largely because of the record harvest in Argentina. The crop there, estimated at 49 million bushels, contrasts with the poor crop of less than 4 million bushels last year and the prewar average of about 10 million. Unusually favorable growing conditions resulted in an abnormally large proportion of the acreage being harvested as grain.

The latest estimate for Australia places the wheat harvest at 188 million bushels. This is somewhat better than had been expected. This is well above last year's outturn of 160 million bushels and the prewar average of 170 million bushels. Rye is of no significance in this area.

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This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## HUNGARY'S CROP PROSPECTS UNSATISFACTORY

Prospects so far are not bright for the ebbing Hungarian food supply. Unless growing conditions for spring grains are considerably better than for those planted last fall for the 1953 harvest, it would seem that the Hungarian bread shortage, already serious, will continue even after the next harvest.

After the summer drought of 1952, which hurt the important corn and other feed crops, the 1952-53 new agricultural year continued unfavorable when very heavy rainfall during October and November retarded autumn plowing and sowing. Precipitation was more than double that of normal. Shortage of seed, and resistance to unpopular Government policies, probably also were adverse factors. In spite of the fact that the Government made every effort to force early seeding of winter grains, with a deadline fixed for October 20, and constantly urged continuation of plowing and seeding through December and early January, acreage fell short of the officials goals. Continuing bad weather through the winter months affected adversely the fall-sown grains.

In the meantime, there has been criticism in the Hungarian press of agricultural officials for negligence and other faults. To offset the losses in winter grain, Vice Premier Nagy, in an address to a national agricultural production conference during February, stated that the area to be sown to spring wheat should increase almost 10 times. Spring breadgrains (wheat and rye) during the prewar years amounted to only a little more than 1 percent of breadgrain acreage and production. Field work in March appeared to be lagging badly, in spite of good weather.

A resolution of the Council of Ministers, dated February 1, stated that 45 percent of the arable land in Hungary must be planted to winter and spring breadgrains. This would amount to approximately 6,200,000 acres and, if accomplished, would exceed the prewar acres of approximately 5,600,000 acres which represented about 40 percent of the total plowable land. This shift to grain represents a reversal of the Government policy of concentrating on expansion of industrial crops, and indicates a serious need for breadgrains.

Shortage of dairy and other food products also are becoming more severe. However, rationing has not yet been reintroduced into Hungary.

## U.S. SPICE IMPORTS IN 1952

United States imports of vanilla beans, black and white pepper, cassia and cassia vera, nutmeg and mace rose in 1952 over 1951 but imports of ginger root, cinnamon and chips and pimento dropped. The import value of black and white pepper, cassia and cassia vera and nutmeg increased but the import value of vanilla beans, ginger root, cinnamon and chips, pimento and mace dropped. The price per pound of all of the spices except white pepper and cassia and cassia vera dropped compared to 1951.

**SPECIES:** United States Imports for consumption of specified species by country of origin, 1955-59 average, 1950 to 1952 calendar years. <sup>1/</sup>

1/ Imports of ground species. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Black pepper, the largest United States spice import, comes principally from India, Indonesia and British Malaya. Imports from India rose 10 percent over 1951 but those from Indonesia better than doubled while imports from British Malaya are 5 times what they were in 1951. Also United States imports of Indonesia white pepper more than tripled in 1952.

Nutmeg ranked second in volume among United States spice imports in 1952 coming principally from the British West Indies and Indonesia while vanilla beans and ginger root ranked second and third, respectively, in value.

Pepper prices since prewar years have skyrocketed but are now showing a downward trend. It is not expected, however, that they will ever return to the prewar level. All other spice prices, excluding vanilla beans, have doubled since prewar. Vanilla prices have remained fairly constant.

#### NEW GRADE SPECIFICATIONS FOR SWISS FRUITS

Indicative of the trend toward improved quality of fruit production in Western Europe, the Swiss Fruit Union has just adopted in part the proposals of the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva) for the grading of fruits into three grades, Extra, I and II. The new grades apply only to seed fruit but new grades for stone fruits probably will be promulgated in the fall months.

The new grades are based on (a) requirements as regards such as general appearance, coloring, shape, degree of maturity, and injuries, (b) tolerances for defects, (c) size and (d) packing. Fancy or Extra comprise fruit specially sorted to obtain full uniformity in size and general appearance, perfect quality, practically free of blemishes and defects and specially packed. Grade I includes selected sound fruit with only minor blemishes and defects. Grade II includes the ordinary commercial fruit with wider tolerances for defects but does not include windfall, wormy, shrivelled fruit nor fruit conspicuously showing damage from hail, scab, insects, birds or other causes. Grade I and II do not require special sizing but minimum size is specified by previous regulations.

#### BRITISH APPLE AND PEAR MARKETING SCHEME

A new law providing for marketing agreement-type regulations for apples and pears has just been passed and the Government has issued an order making the Scheme effective as of March 4, 1953. The Scheme provides for a marketing board with broad powers, the registration of all apples and pear growers of one acre or more, and the registration of handlers of fruit. Although there are some exceptions, producers may not sell fruit to anyone except registered handlers or on an auction market.

There are special provisions for the sale and handling of processing fruit which include minimum prices and assurances that fruit sold for processing will not later enter the fresh fruit market. The Scheme also provides for grade prorations but does not require sales at any set level of prices except for processing fruit.

The exercise of the powers of the Board is contingent on a poll of producers and the requisite majority means (a) not less than two-thirds of the total number of registered producers voting on the poll; and (b) registered producers who are capable of producing not less than two-thirds of the quantity of apples and pears which all registered producers voting on the poll are capable of producing.

#### FALL-SOWN GRAIN ACREAGE IN YUGOSLAVIA SLIGHTLY SMALLER

Yugoslavia's total fall seeding of grain in 1952 for harvest in 1953 is placed at 5,409,000 acres, according to the American Embassy, Belgrade. This is about 1 percent less than grain seeding a year earlier, which represented 76 percent of all smallgrain acreage, winter and spring, in 1952. Of the current fall-sown acreage, wheat accounts for 4,267,000 acres, rye 598,000, and barley 445,000 acres. Oats and other smallgrains account for the remainder of 99,000 acres. The current wheat acreage is about 3 percent less than that of a year ago, which reduction is partially offset by an 8 percent increase in rye acreage.

Winter wheat normally accounts for about 95 percent of the total wheat area. Other grains have a larger proportion of spring-sown grain. According to official estimates, the 1952 winter rye area was 75 percent of total rye acreage, winter barley 52 percent of total barley acreage, and oats only 5 percent of the total.

Weather conditions have been favorable since October. Prior to that time floods caused some concern for the fall seeding program. The effects of the floods on the over-all fall seedings are now believed to have been negligible. Recently melting snows have caused some overflow in the Morava and Mlava rivers in an area southeast of Belgrade. Some concern has also been expressed concerning the possibility of floods in the Sava valley, with the melting of snows in Slovenia and Croatia. Favorable conditions have been good soil moisture supplies and sufficient snow cover to prevent winterkill.

#### U.S. EXPORTS OF UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO LOWER IN 1952

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1952 were 395.0 million pounds (declared weight) valued at \$245.4 million, as compared with 522.1 million pounds valued at \$325.5 million. This represents a 24 percent in volume and 25 percent in value during last year as compared to the 1951 calendar year. Postwar annual average (1948-52) exports totaled 463.8 million pounds valued at \$257.5 million. This compares with the prewar average (1935-39) of 420.8 million pounds valued at \$127.8 million. There was a decrease in exports of every type of loaf except Burley and cigar leaf which increased slightly during 1952.

1/ Detailed information on the exports of unmanufactured tobacco by countries of destinations will be contained in a Foreign Agriculture Circular soon to be published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types  
calendar year 1952, with comparisons

(Declared Weight)

Type	Average 1935-39	Average 1948-52	1951	1952 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	312,889	112,466	211,143	279,888
Burley	10,635	2,253	13,284	11,839
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee	48,959	6,379	24,690	10,151
Dark-fired Virginia	9,049	2,101	5,492	2,987
Virginia Sun-cured 2/	5,390	1,236	7,247	4,605
Maryland	3,019	609	1,872	690
Green River	956	82	2,977	1,186
One Sucker	8,867	1,629	4,324	2,586
Black Hat				4,939
Cigar leaf				
Wrapper	-	-	-	3,510
Binder	-	-	-	2,887
Filler	-	-	-	496
Total cigar leaf	1,269	524	9,876	10,280
Perique	132	52	63	53
Trimmings, stems, and scrap	19,632	466	6,002	498
Total	420,797	127,797	463,845	257,463
				522,085
				325,528
				395,019
				245,393

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Class established January 1952.

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the records of the Bureau of the Census.

## INCREASE IN WOOL MOVEMENT FROM SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 1/

Exports of wool from the 5 major Southern Hemisphere producing countries, were up 52 percent in the first months 2/ of the current season over last season. Exports were up from all countries with the exception of New Zealand and all major consuming countries shared in the increase.

Exports from Argentina were up over 20 times from the very low level of last year and up about 9 times from Uruguay, as surpluses accumulated due to grower resistance to lower prices and governmental policy during last season, were moved into consumption.

Exports from Australia reflects increased production and better clearance at auctions as consuming countries purchased early and steadily to rebuild low mill stocks and keep pipelines filled. This has been particularly true of the United Kingdom and Japan.

Movement out of New Zealand has been normal but not up to the level of last year when special sales were held in August to move wool held over from the previous season by labor troubles. Exports from South Africa, up 20 percent over last year, reflects the increased demand for wool this year in the United Kingdom and Western Europe.

All consuming countries have shared in the increased exports; however, movement to the United States was up only 2 percent in contrast to a 164 percent increase to the United Kingdom. Japan has been an important factor in the market this year, taking substantial quantities from Australia. Western Europe and especially the United Kingdom have been active in South America markets in the past few months after having been a minor factor in both Argentina and Uruguay for the past several years.

The period under study (July-December) has seen an extraordinarily stable market which has given confidence and allowed mills and dealers to begin to rebuild stocks without fear of substantial losses. World consumption increased by about 12 percent in the final quarter of 1952 over the previous quarter and reached the highest level of the past 2 years.

Supplies appear adequate, at somewhere near present price levels, for the increased rate of consumption until the 1953-54 Southern Hemisphere production becomes available. Judging from the rate of movement in the first part of the current season most of the excess supplies held in Argentina and Uruguay will be in the consuming countries at the end of the season.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

2/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

WOOL: Exports from Southern Hemisphere countries, 1952-53 season through December 1/  
with comparison  
(actual weight)

Principal countries of destination	Australia	New Zealand 2/	South Africa 2/	Union of Argentina	Uruguay
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.	1bs.
United States	70.4	38.6	55.0	11.3	3.6
United Kingdom	82.3	194.1	21.9	35.5	14.1
Canada	1.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	0.1
Continental Europe					
France	66.4	80.5	14.1	5.0	12.8
Belgium	28.4	37.4	5.8	2.0	4.6
Germany	11.1	24.0	6.9	1.6	6.2
Italy	30.2	46.6	3.9	1.8	7.9
Others	24.3	11.9	10.9	6.8	1.3
Total	160.4	200.4	43.6	17.2	32.6
Others	52.6	75.3	6.8	3.8	3.9
Total	367.6	511.4	130.2	70.0	60.7
Percent of change: from 1951-52:					

1/ Season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand and Union of South Africa and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay. 2/ July-November. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Percent of change:  
from 1951-52:

1/ 39.0 : -46.2 : 4/ 1956,0 : f874,0

2/ 20.0 : 3/ 50,000 pounds.

Compiled from official sources and reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. -March, 1953

GUATEMALA'S OILSEED  
SUPPLIES UP IN 1953

Guatemalan production of cottonseed for crushing in 1953 is estimated at 6,300 short tons, as compared with about 3,040 tons in 1952, reports Agricultural Attache Cleveland B. McKnight, American Embassy, Guatemala City. Sesame production also is believed to have increased, possibly reaching 1,250 tons. Although the recent large harvests of both cottonseed and sesame may reduce imports of vegetable oils, relatively large imports of hog lard, butter, margarine, and tallow are expected to continue throughout 1953.

GUATEMALA: Production of vegetable oilseeds  
and animal fats, 1951 and 1952

(Short tons)

Commodity	1951	1952
Lard 1/.....	4,670	4,150
Tallow 1/.....	4,800	3,720
Butter.....	230	230
Sesame.....	1,010	1,010
Cottonseed.....	1,570	3,040
Corozo kernels.....	4,560	4,560

1/ Commercial production.

Source: American Embassy.

Combined imports into Guatemala in 1952 of lard (4,002 tons), tallow (3,017), and butter (15), were about 7 percent above 1951. Margarine imports (240 tons) more than doubled. Vegetable lard and oil imports in 1952 were 210 and 286 tons, respectively, an increase of more than 20 percent for both commodities from the year before. With the exception of butter, most of the imports in 1952 came from the United States.

Guatemalan importers of tallow now are required to purchase domestic tallow equal to 20 percent (formerly 10 percent) of the quantity imported. The established price of domestic tallow continues at 14 cents per pound. Other prices in the local market, as of February 26, were as follows: Imported hog lard, wholesale--31 cents per pound; domestic lard, wholesale--23 cents per pound; sesame seed--about \$120 per short ton; cottonseed--about \$20 per ton; corozo kernels--about \$160 per ton. Corozo oil at the present time is in strong demand by local soap manufacturers in view of the fact that the local price of 14 cents per pound compares favorably with the price of 20 cents per pound for imported coconut oil.

It is likely that as much domestic sesame seed as possible will be made available for export in 1953 since the export price is more attractive than the price in the domestic market. Export restrictions on Guatemalan sesame seed were lifted in November 1952.

### BRAZILIAN EXPORTERS OF CASTOR AND BABASSU OILS TO BENEFIT UNDER FREE-MARKET EXCHANGE LAW

Brazilian exporters of certain commodities, including castor and babassu oils, can now exchange at the free market rate a part of the foreign currency they earn from the sale of these products, according to the American Embassy, Rio de Janeiro. The list of commodities that can be exported under the new regulations, classified according to the percent of the exchange proceeds salable in the free market, was published in Dairio Oficial on February 24, 1953.

Under the 3 classifications of 15, 30, and 50 percent, castor and babassu oils are listed at 30 percent. Brazilian exporters formerly were required to sell all of their foreign exchange earnings at the official rate. (One U.S. dollar (\$1.00), which sells for about 37 Brazilian cruzeiros in the free market brings only 18.7 cruzeiros in the official market.) The new legislation thus will permit exporters to reduce their prices on the world market without a resulting loss in the amount of cruzeiros they receive.

The above authorization is effective February 24 to December 31, 1953, at which time renewal can be authorized only on the basis of the effective rate of exchange lower than the effective rate resulting from the above percentage. Under the free exchange market legislation, additional commodities can be authorized at any time. . . .

### U.S. COPRA-COCONUT OIL IMPORTS, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DECLINE IN 1952

United States imports of copra and coconut oil in 1952 amounted to 324,621 and 59,307 short tons, respectively. This represents a decline from 1951 of one-fourth in copra purchases but an increase of 5 percent in oil. On a combined basis, in terms of copra equivalent, imports totaled 418,760 tons or 22 percent less than the 539,030 tons taken in 1951 and 28 percent less than the 579,290 tons imported in 1950. While copra imports exceeded prewar by 40 percent, coconut oil imports amounted to only one-third of the 1935-39 average. All of the copra and virtually all of the coconut oil originated in the Philippines.

Exports of crude and refined coconut oil in 1952, in terms of crude oil, also were down from the previous year--19,165 against 20,100 tons. Other North American countries took over half of the crude oil exports, with Canada the major market. South American countries accounted for 45 percent of the total with Colombia the largest buyer. South America also purchased 40 percent of the refined oil and again Colombia took the major portion. Over one-third of the refined oil went to other North American countries--largely to Canada.

UNITED STATES: Copra imports, by country of origin,  
1952 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	: Average : 1935-39	: 1950	: 1951	<u>1/</u>	<u>1952</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u> .....	253	-	-	-	-
<u>ASIA:</u>					
Indonesia.....	3,163	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	217,620	469,966	449,483	321,498	
Other.....	456	-	-	-	-
Total.....	221,239	469,966	449,483	321,498	
<u>AUSTRALIA &amp; OCEANIA:</u>					
Western Pacific Islands.....	-	-	-	-	3,123
Other.....	8,352	-	-	-	-
Total.....	8,352	-	-	-	3,123
Grand total.....	229,844	469,966	449,483	324,621	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Coconut oil imports, by country of origin,  
1952 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	: Average : 1935-39	: 1950	: 1951	<u>1/</u>	<u>1952</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>					
Canada.....	-	2/	-	17	2
Other.....	4	2	14	-	1
Total.....	4	2	31	-	3
<u>ASIA:</u>					
Ceylon.....	6	368	-	-	-
Malaya, Federation of.....	-	345	-	-	-
Philippines, Republic of.....	171,347	68,147	3/56,386	59,304	
Total.....	171,353	68,860	3/56,386	59,304	
<u>OTHER</u> .....	1	11	-	-	-
Grand total.....	3/171,358	68,873	3/56,417	59,307	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ Revised.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Crude coconut oil exports, by country  
of destination, 1952 with comparisons  
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>				
Canada.....	3,080	1,159	2,701	4,840
Cuba.....	945	3,207	3,170	2,464
Guatemala.....	64	136	288	319
Mexico.....	358	3	1,647	32
Other.....	234	25	1,780	609
Total.....	4,681	4,530	9,586	8,264
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>				
Colombia.....	39	603	979	5,490
Ecuador.....	54	4	672	979
Peru.....	14	39	295	208
Venezuela.....	-	1,475	1,901	43
Other.....	23	96	97	12
Total.....	130	2,217	3,944	6,732
<u>EUROPE:</u>				
Germany.....	-	-	2,350	-
Other.....	405	39	56	55
Total.....	405	39	2,406	55
<u>ASIA</u> .....				
<u>AFRICA</u> .....				
Grand total.....	5,221	6,801	16,369	15,051

UNITED STATES: Refined coconut oil exports, by country  
of destination, 1952 with comparisons  
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada.....	159	921	872	1,014
Cuba.....	667	131	177	155
Guatemala.....	19	9	10	56
Other.....	152	5	34	76
Total.....	997	1,066	1,093	1,301
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>				
Colombia.....	7	6	275	1,321
Ecuador.....	6	75	190	72
Peru.....	8	61	97	147
Venezuela.....	-	3,524	900	56
Other.....	70	6	22	37
Total.....	91	3,672	1,484	1,633
<u>EUROPE:</u>				
Iceland.....	83	571	943	922
Other.....	630	21	3	8
Total.....	713	592	946	930
<u>ASIA</u> .....				
<u>AUSTRALIA &amp; OCEANIA</u> .....				
Grand total.....	1,894	5,348	3,523	3,882

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

**PARAGUAY OPENS NEW  
TUNG OIL PLANT**

A new tung oil processing plant located in the Alto Parana region of Paraguay was dedicated on February 7, 1953, according to the American Embassy, Asuncion. The machinery, all of German manufacture, received its shake-down operation several months ago and is now ready for the 1953 tung harvest. The capacity of the new plant is about 23 short tons of kernels per 24-hour day. The location of the new plant in the tung growing area is an important departure from the former custom of transporting the kernels from Southern Paraguay to the processing plants located near Asuncion.

**1952-53 COTTON EXPORTS FROM  
EGYPT CONSIDERABLY ABOVE 1951-52**

Exports of raw cotton from Egypt during August-December 1952 totaled 720,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a substantial increase over the 387,000 bales exported during the comparable period a year earlier, according to Carroll F. Conover, American Embassy, Cairo.

The principal recipients of Egyptian cotton during the first 5 months of the current season were France, Italy, Western Germany, and India, shipments to which amounted to 136,000 bales, 102,000 bales, 79,000 bales, and 52,000 bales, respectively, compared with 51,000 bales, 54,000 bales, 30,000 bales, and 44,000 bales during these months in 1951.

Shipments were particularly heavy during the first month of the current season (August 1952), amounting to 344,000 bales compared with only 51,000 bales in August 1951, largely because of expected re-imposition of cotton export taxes on September 1, 1952, having been announced at the time of their temporary suspension in May 1952. Exports declined sharply in September after export duties were reimposed, although at a lower rate.

Consumption of raw cotton during the first half of 1952-53 has been at a somewhat higher rate (about 6 percent) than during this period in 1951-52. Consumption during the entire 1951-52 season totaled 292,000 bales (500 pounds gross). It has been reported that approval has been given to a plan under which the government will sell cotton on credit to mills at a nominal interest charge and at fixed prices; but the details of this plan apparently have not been worked out.

Stocks of cotton held at the beginning of the season (August 1, 1952) were at a very high level, totaling 892,000 bales (500 pounds gross), of which about 370,000 bales were government-owned, having been purchased under the 1951-52 purchase program. As of February 7, 1953, government-held stocks, which comprise the bulk of the cotton graded and available for immediate sale, amounted to 313,000 bales. This consisted of 150,000 bales of Karnak, 17,000 bales of Menoufi, 113,000 bales of Ashmouni, 19,000 bales of Zagora, and 14,000 bales of Giza 30.

EGYPT: Cotton exports by country of destination; averages  
1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52;  
August-December 1951 and 1952

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning		August 1		August-December	
	Averages		1950	1951	1951	1952
	1935-39	1945-49				
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
			bales	bales	bales	bales
			:	:	:	:
Austria.....	1/	23.7	2/	16.1	9.5	5.2
Belgium-Luxembourg.....		17.8	17.0	12.5	6.8	4.4
Czechoslovakia.....		49.9	52.5	57.6	36.6	13.7
France.....		238.7	161.9	100.0	112.6	51.2
Germany.....		147.2	2/	56.8	70.4	29.8
Hungary.....		18.3	2/	14.4	22.9	12.2
Italy.....		105.3	163.8	186.3	112.7	54.0
Netherlands.....		1.1:1/	39.5	39.4	10.0	5.3
Poland.....		31.8	16.2	14.3	8.0	.3
Rumania.....		38.2	2/	2.3	34.9	31.5
Spain.....		25.1	25.4	62.8	62.2	16.9
Sweden.....		12.8	17.0	11.5	2.0	.2
Switzerland.....		71.6	33.4	41.4	28.1	15.1
United Kingdom.....		592.3	367.5	382.6	68.3	44.9
Yugoslavia.....		2/	2/	39.8	2.0	1.5
China.....		24.2	2/	12.6	16.5	.3
India.....		98.9	255.8	221.3	110.9	44.0
Japan.....		143.5	2/	65.9	40.3	11.6
United States.....		49.6	89.1	145.4	92.3	32.5
Soviet Union.....		2/	129.4	2/	38.5	.4
Other countries.....		53.5	82.4:3/	48.8	22.8	11.8
Total.....		1,743.5	1,450.9	1,531.8	908.3	386.8
						720.4

1/ Three-year average. 2/ If any, included in Other countries.

3/ Chile 21.6.

Compiled from Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt and official reports.

The latest official estimate of the 1952-53 production, 1,946,000 bales (500 pounds gross), compares with 1,666,000 bales in 1951-52. Such a production would be the largest since 1937. A decree law of September 23, 1952, restricts cotton acreage in 1953, 1954, and 1955 to 30 percent of the cultivatable area which would mean a reduction of about 330,000 acres in the cotton area below the 1952-53 estimate and includes an estimated reduction of 140,000 to 145,000 acres in the area to be planted to the Karnak variety. A shift to wheat is intended by this action. The increased production of cotton in Egypt during recent years may be attributed to gradual expansion of acreage, following relaxation of sharp wartime restrictions as yields per acre have declined. Average yields per acre during the periods 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49, and 1950-52 amounted to 495 pounds, 508 pounds, 511 pounds, and 419 pounds, respectively.

The 1952-53 Egyptian cotton crop is being purchased by the government at previously announced prices. On January 9, 1953, the government's buying price (fixed) was equivalent to 38.94 U.S. cents a pound for Good Karnak and 34.62 cents for Good Ashmouni. When the purchase program was announced it was also indicated that the various decree laws under which the government was guaranteeing bank loans against the 1952-53 crop were being rescinded.

With respect to the sales program, since February 9, 1953, the sales price of Egyptian cotton has been based on the previous day's closing price (near month) on the New York Futures Exchange rather than on the New York spot quotations. The base price of Egyptian medium-staple varieties is now 5 percent over the New York futures quotation for Middling 15/16-inch instead of the 10-percent differential previously in effect.

The 30-percent differential over the New York futures quotation for extra-long-staple Egyptian cotton remains unchanged. Exports of Egyptian cotton may now be made against payments of 25 percent of the sales price in dollars or sterling and 75 percent in Egyptian pounds (export account), which may be used or resold for the purchase of authorized imports. Payments were previously acceptable only on a basis of 50 percent or more in dollars or sterling.

#### SUDAN'S OUTLOOK FOR COTTON-SEED AND OIL TRADE POOR

The outlook for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan's trade in cottonseed and cottonseed oil in 1953 is poor, according to information supplied by the Sudan Government, reports R.T. Murphy, liaison officer, Khartoum. This is explained by 3 factors: (1) The United States is offering large quantities of soybean oil at low market prices, (2) United States availabilities of cottonseed and cottonseed oil have increased, and hence world supplies have increased, and (3) European crushers of cottonseed are pursuing very conservative policies this year after having suffered losses last year as a result of overpurchasing at high market prices.

At present, according to Government reports, cottonseed and cottonseed oil are being sold on a day-to-day basis. There have been no future sales made for either commodity. However, Sudanese production of cottonseed is expected to increase 50 percent in 1953 as a result of a corresponding increase in cottonseed production. Seed production from the 1952 cotton crop is estimated unofficially at 174,000 short tons.

Egypt consumes most of the cottonseed oil produced in the Sudan, while the United Kingdom and Germany are the principal markets for Sudanese cottonseed. Oil exports through November 1952 totaled 5,490 tons while seed exports amounted to 88,424 tons compared with 4,864 and 116,922 tons, respectively, in the same period of 1951. A small quantity of cottonseed oil is consumed locally in soap manufacture, but all unprocessed cottonseed is exported.

Mid-February Egyptian prices for cottonseed oil were 108 Egyptian pounds per metric ton (\$282 per short ton) for refined oil and 98 pounds (\$256) for crude oil. Since these prices represent a considerable decrease from those of previous years, the factories which crush cottonseed for oil in Sudan are not working at full capacity.

ANTARTIC BALEEN WHALING  
TO END MARCH 16

The pelagic (open sea) catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic is to end on March 16, just 75 days after the opening of the 1952-53 Antarctic season on January 2, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This decision, reached by the Committee of International Whaling Statistics, constitutes a forecast by that body that the maximum-catch quota of 16,000 blue-whale-units will have been attained by the above closing date. Although the 1952-53 season will be 11 days longer than last year's short season of only 64 days, the expeditions participating numbered only 16 against 19 in 1951-52. As of February 28, the catch of all baleen whales was reported at 12,602 blue-whale units.

Seven countries, the same as last season, are engaged in the 1952-53 operations. Those countries, along with the number of factory-ships and catcher boats (in parentheses) employed by each, are as follows: Norway--7 (95); the United Kingdom--3 (48); the Union of South Africa--1 (16); Japan--2 (30); Panama--1 (16); the Netherlands--1 (12); and the Soviet Union--1 (15). The 3 factory ships withdrawn from service this season were Norwegian vessels.

The production of whale oil from the current season's pelagic catch probably will approximate the 383,000 short tons produced in 1951-52, since the 16,000 blue-whale-unit quota remains unchanged. A small increase in output may result from the longer season in 1952-53 due to the fact that whales grow fatter as the season progresses. (In addition to the 1951-52 Antarctic pelagic output, some 25,000 tons of whale oil was produced from whales killed by catcher-boats operating from 3 South Georgia shore stations. Data regarding production of whale oil in areas outside the Antarctic in 1952 are not yet available. This production, however, usually constitutes only about 10 percent of the total world output.)

The taking of sperm whales is not subject to the same strict international regulations that govern the catching of baleen whales, although some limitations have been introduced. If preliminary data regarding the production of sperm oil by Antarctic expeditions prior to the opening of the baleen season on January 2, 1953, can be considered a criteria of the entire season's output, production of sperm oil will drop sharply in 1952-53. Of the 12 expeditions for which information is available, sperm oil output was only about one-third of the quantity produced as of the comparable date in 1952. Total Antarctic production of sperm oil in 1951-52 was about 53,500 short tons, including some 1,200 tons from South Georgia shore-station operations. Production of sperm oil in "other" areas in 1952 probably will be less than half the 71,000 tons produced in these areas in 1951.

**U.S. PEANUT AND PEANUT OIL  
EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY**

United States exports of peanuts and peanut oil dropped sharply in 1952. Sales of shelled peanuts declined from 24,995 tons in 1951 to 562 tons last year; unshelled peanuts from 1,587 to 651 tons; and peanut oil from 31,969 to 7,575 tons. In terms of unshelled nuts the total aggregated 27,615 tons or roughly one-fifth of the 149,320 tons exported in 1951 and only 7 percent of the all-time high of some 384,270 tons shipped in 1949. Last year's export volume represented only 3 percent of the reduced 1951 production, whereas, 1951 exports were 15 percent of the 1950 crop. The record shipments of 1949 accounted for one-third of the record 1948 crop.

Over 60 percent of the peanut oil exports went to Europe, with Belgium-Luxembourg the principal market. Virtually all of the unshelled peanuts and over one-half of the shelled nuts went to other North American countries with Canada the leading buyer.

**UNITED STATES: Peanut exports by country of destination,  
1952 with comparisons**

(Short tons)

Country of destination	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
	Unshelled	Shelled	Unshelled	Shelled	Unshelled	Shelled
<u>North America:</u>						
British West Indies...	36:	69:	90:	17:	15:	17
Canada.....	320:	1,395:	470:	588:	538:	164
Cuba.....	38:	37:	2:	8:	118:	17
Other.....	82:	82:	89:	98:	108:	117
Total.....	476:	1,583:	651:	711:	779:	315
<u>South America:</u>	14:	1:	2/	105:	81:	111
<u>Europe:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Austria.....	-	-	-	19,701:	-	-
Western Germany.....	-	-	-	2/	1,112:	-
Italy.....	-	-	-	-	6,754:	-
Norway.....	-	-	-	-	2,237:	2/
Switzerland.....	-	-	-	5,576:	7,072:	16
Other.....	-	3:	-	18:	45:	58
Total.....	-	3:	-	25,295:	17,220:	74
<u>Other.....</u>	48:	-	-	33:3/	6,915:	62
<u>Grand total.....</u>	538:	1,587:	651:26,144:	24,995:	562	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ 6,856 tons to Formosa.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Peanut oil exports by country of destination,  
1952 with comparisons 1/

(Short tons)

Country of destination	1950	1951 2/	1952 2/
North America:	:	:	:
Canada.....	508	4,238	791
Cuba.....	355	581	551
Other.....	13	9	362
Total.....	876	4,828	1,704
South America.....	765	790	977
Europe	:	:	:
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	9,813	9,875	3,349
Western Germany.....	6	1,279	-
Italy.....	-	579	-
Netherlands.....	2,351	3,191	1,217
Switzerland.....	5,521	7,058	130
Other.....	726	3,472	118
Total.....	18,417	25,454	4,814
Asia.....	96	516	43
Africa.....	-	367	30
Australia and Oceania.....	-	14	7
Grand total.....	20,154	31,969	7,575

1/ Crude and refined in terms of crude. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

MEXICO REDUCES EXPORT  
TAX ON CANDELILLA WAX

The Mexican Government has reduced the export tax on candelilla wax by 75 percent, reports P. Miner, American Embassy, Mexico City. The reduction from 4.74 pesos per gross kilogram (24.9 cents per pound) to 1.185 pesos (6.2 cents), became effective January 1, 1953 and is to expire December 31, 1953. The ad valorum tax of 3 percent remains unchanged.

Only those organizations authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture to produce candelilla wax and who operate through the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A., are granted this benefit.

According to trade sources, this step was taken by the Mexican Government in an effort to encourage the production of candelilla wax in Mexico. The action, however, apparently will be applicable only to the accumulated stocks of candelilla wax because the harvesting of candelilla was prohibited as of December 1, 1952 until September 1953, in order to prevent excessive cutting and destruction of the plant. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 29, 1952.)

**INDONESIA'S COPRA EXPORTS  
UP IN FEBRUARY**

Exports of copra from Indonesia in February again were small. They amounted to 18,586 long tons, an increase of one-third from the previous month but only three-fourths as great as the quantity shipped in February 1952. January-February exports totaled 32,591 tons against 56,678 tons in the first 2 months of 1952. The breakdown of the February 1953 copra exports, by country of destination, is as follows: Netherlands--6,889 tons; Western Germany--5,000; Japan--2,067; Norway--2,049; Denmark--1,581; and France--1,000 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases during February amounted to 31,002 tons, of which 29,034 tons originated in East Indonesia and 1,968 tons in West Borneo. Deliveries of copra to local oil mills were reported at 13,135 tons. The buying price in East Indonesia increased March 1 by 10 rupiahs to 140 rupiahs per 100 kilograms, including packing, and is guaranteed until the end of April.

**U.S. EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED AND COTTON-  
SEED OIL UP SIGNIFICANTLY IN 1952. <sup>1/</sup>**

United States exports of cottonseed and cottonseed oil in 1952 aggregated 70 percent more than in the previous year, but foreign sales failed to reach the high levels of 1949 and 1950. Cottonseed exports amounted to 11,273 short tons compared with 7,153 tons in 1951 while oil exports were 53,639 tons against 31,564 tons the year before. Expressed in terms of seed equivalent 1952 shipments totaled 357,330 tons compared with 210,790 in 1951, 473,950 in 1950 and 397,690 tons in 1949. Increased exports in 1952 reflected the 50 percent expansion in 1951 seed production from the output of the previous year.

The bulk of the 1952 cottonseed exports--80 percent--and cottonseed oil exports--85 percent--went to other North American countries. Mexico alone took 8,051 tons of seed and 12,904 tons of oil. The leading market for oil, however, was Canada with purchases of 31,928 tons.

**CANADIAN CATTLE NUMBERS  
INCREASE IN 1952**

Canadian cattle on farms on December 1, 1952 increased by 12 percent, to a total of 8,916,000 head, from the same date last year. This marks the first year of increase in the current cattle cycle in Canada. The previous cycle saw a peak of 10,258,000 head in 1945 followed by a gradual decline to 7,936,000 head going into 1952.

Output (slaughter plus exports): at this stage in the build up of numbers is likely to represent about 36 percent of 1953 numbers, judging from past records. This rate of output allows for continued increase in numbers over the next twelve months and indicates total slaughter and export of live animals at 3,200,000 head in 1953.

<sup>1/</sup> A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CANADA: Livestock numbers on December 1, 1952,  
with comparison

Classification	Average	1950 1/	1951 1/	1952
	1935-39	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>Cattle</u>				
Milk cows.....	3,959	3,497	2,852	3,019
Other cattle.....	4,287	4,795	5,084	5,897
Total.....	8,246	8,292	7,936	5,916
<u>Hogs</u>				
Under 6 months.....	2/	3,949	3,987	3,678
Over 6 months.....	2/	1,470	1,511	1,559
Total.....	4,078	5,419	5,498	5,237
<u>Sheep</u> .....	2,651	1,268	1,016	1,105
<u>Horses</u> .....	2/	1,595	1,235	1,136

1/ Estimates for December 1, 1951 have been revised on the basis of the Agricultural Census of June 1, 1951, but revisions are not available for the preceding inter-census years.

2/ Not available.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CANADIAN CATTLE AND CALVES: Output in relation to inventory numbers  
averages 1936-40, 1941-45, annual 1946-53.

Year	Cattle on	Output 2/	Output
	farms 1/		as percentage of numbers
	1,000 head		Percent
1936-40 ave. ....	8,246	3,012	36.5
1941-45 ave. ....	3/ 9,103	3,399	37.3
1946 .....	3/ 9,961	3,836	38.5
1947 .....	3/ 9,016	3,576	39.7
1948 .....	3/ 8,944	3,965	44.2
1949 .....	3/ 8,251	3,612	43.4
1950 .....	3/ 8,243	3,576	43.4
1951 .....	3/ 8,292	2,877	34.7
1952 4/ .....	7,936	2,800	35.3
1953 .....	8,916	(3,200)	(36.0)

1/ December 1 of preceding year.

2/ Slaughter plus exports of live animals.

3/ Subject to revision

4/ Preliminary

Official sources.

Per capita consumption of beef and veal in Canada in the 5-year period 1947-51 averaged 64.4 pounds. Based upon a population of about 15 million, total consumption of beef and veal at the average per capita rate would amount to nearly 1 billion pounds, allowing for a small increase because of the indicated higher rate of consumption since prices have dropped. To meet domestic consumption 3,000,000 to 3,100,000 head of cattle and calves would be required. After allowing for about 50,000 dairy animals normally exported from Canada there would appear to be 50,000 to 150,000 head of cattle or meat equivalent that might move into the United States market. Outside the movement of feeder stock which would depend upon availability of feed in Canada the bulk of the exports are likely to be in the form of meat.

U.S. EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED  
TOBACCO PRODUCTS 1/

The value of United States exports of manufactured tobacco products during 1952 was \$58.7 million, which was slightly above the \$56.7 million exported in 1951 and over 5 times greater than the prewar (1934-38) annual average value of \$10.8 million. Cigarette exports accounted for 93.7 percent of the total tobacco products value in 1952; chewing tobacco, 3.3 percent of total value; smoking tobacco, 2.5 percent; and cigars, 0.6 percent.

(See table on following page)

1/ Detailed information on the exports of manufactured tobacco products by countries of destination will be contained in a Foreign Agriculture Circular soon to be published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

## Comparisons of the Exports of Manufactured Tobacco Products

Product	Average		Average		1951		1952	
	1934-38		1948-52		Value		Value	
	Quantity	dollars	Quantity	dollars	1,000	1,000	Quantity	dollars
Cigarettes (Million pieces)	4,774	9,658	18,436	54,730	16,806	53,436	16,352	54,754
Cigars & Cheroots (1,000 pieces)	8,201	435	5,111	353	3,402	194	3,273	177
Smoking Tobacco (1,000 pounds)	267	601	2,140	1,434	2,553	2,019	2,864	2,455
Chewing tobacco & other (1,000 pounds)	1,787	703	2,344	1,921	1,374	1,070	1,920	1,547
Total		10,802		58,438		56,719		58,933

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from records of the Bureau of the Census.